

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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Readers of the DISPATCH are invited to send their communications to the Editor, who will be glad to receive them. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, The Richmond Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

The Cutting Case.

This case has assumed such a phase as to attract the attention of every one who reads the DISPATCH. It is a case of a man who has been charged with the murder of a woman, and who has been found guilty by a jury. The case is now before the court for appeal.

Any crime that may be committed on the territory of a foreign State by a Mexican against Mexicans or against foreigners, or by a foreigner against Mexicans, in conformity with the laws of the country, under the following conditions:

1. That the accused party should be in Mexico, whether of his own free will or by having been extradited.
2. That a proper complaint should be made by the legitimate party in case the guilty person should be a foreigner.
3. That the accused should have been tried in the country where the crime was committed, or in case he has been tried in the country where he is now, that he should be acquitted, amnesty, or pardon should have been pronounced in the matter.
4. That the violation of which he may be accused should be considered a crime both in the country where it was committed and in Mexico.
5. That the crime should be liable, in accordance with the laws of Mexico, to a more severe punishment than that of arrest.

Our Government cannot allow the claim set up by Mexico in the foregoing extract from its penal code. But the issue has been changed, or will be changed, from the one involved in the above-quoted law to the claim that CUTTING committed not only in Texas the offence charged against him, but in Mexico. Consul BRIGHAM seems to have acted with the utmost promptness, and it was his real, no doubt, that led Mr. BAYARD to prosecute this complaint against Mexico with so much apparent haste—that is, as compared with the Secretary's alleged tardy action in the case of the fishermen on our northern coast. Let it be noted that under the Mexican law as quoted above that country cannot punish CUTTING unless the offence he is charged with be also an offence in the United States.

The papers in the case are badly translated. We take it that what is called a "reconciliation" in Mr. CUTTING's libellous article is what we in this country would call not exactly a "reconciliation," perhaps, but at least a satisfactory explanation. We now quote CUTTING's article as published in Texas, and so it is charged, circulated by him in Mexico. It is as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT.—A CARD.

EL PASO, TEX., June 18, 1886.

To Emigdio Medina, of Paso del Norte:

In the late issue of *El Centinela*, published in Paso del Norte, Mexico, I made the assertion that Emigdio Medina was a "fraud," and that the Spanish newspaper he proposed to issue in Paso del Norte was a scheme to swindle advertisers. A few mornings since said Medina came to me, a Mexican citizen, where I was forced to sign a "reconciliation."

Now, I do hereby reiterate my original assertion, that said Emigdio Medina is a "fraud," and add "dead-beat" to the name. Also, that his taking advantage of the Mexican law and forcing me to a "reconciliation" was contemptible and cowardly, and in keeping with the odious reputation of said Emigdio Medina. And should said Medina desire "American" satisfaction for this reiteration, I will be pleased to grant him all he may desire, at any time, in any manner.

A. K. CUTTING.

The Secretary of State (that is, of Foreign Affairs) in Mexico, IGNACIO MARISCAL, writes to Mr. BAYARD explaining that in Mexico "the Federal Executive is unable to communicate directly with the local authorities of the States." States' rights doctrines prevail in Mexico, and are carried to a great extreme. Mr. MARISCAL adds: "Much less could it give them orders." To do this would be "a positive offence," he says. The judges are "independent even of the administrative power of the State to which they belong." Notice that language: It is the same as if we should say here that our judges in Virginia were independent even of the administrative power of the State of Virginia, and that it would be preposterous to suppose that they could receive orders from the Federal Government. Mr. MARISCAL adds that the institutions (or laws) he has alluded to are "in that particular identical with those in force in the United States of America."

As the case of Mr. CUTTING has gone up on appeal, more time will be needed in order to the completion of a full statement of the difficulty. If we were in Mexico, and held the same opinions we do now, we should be in a state of holding on to CUTTING if thereby UNCLE SAM could be induced to rob us of Mexico. But the Mexicans are of a very different opinion. They consider themselves as good as or better than the people of the United States, and no doubt calculate upon their able to resist invasion even by

UNCLE SAM'S armies. Let us hope that they will nevertheless help to keep the United States to the laws of the dog of war.

The reader will recollect that only a few months ago JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., an American citizen, was sued in a British court by Mr. FIELD, another American citizen, who thus recovered heavy damages for a libel that had been published in the New York Herald, (and circulated in England, no doubt.) This BENNETT-FIELD case has, it is true, been appealed, upon the ground that the British court had no jurisdiction, but the appellate court may decide that the lower court had jurisdiction. There seems to be a decided similarity in these cases.

ADVERTISING.

When we printed our article of last week likening the case of Virginia to that of Ireland—the substance of absenteeism being the collecting of money in one country to pay it out in another—we did not know that anybody had previously argued that Virginia was not able to pay interest on her whole debt, because all the money thus paid out was withdrawn from the Commonwealth. We have since learned, however, that in his book, entitled "Facts, Thoughts and Conclusions in regard to the Public Debt of Virginia," Colonel F. G. RUFFIN had taken that very ground. He said:

VIRGINIA'S BALANCE SHEET.

When a business-man fails to meet his engagements he is called bankrupt. We all know what that means. But what do we mean when we say a State becomes bankrupt? I suppose no one will deny that, as a prime condition of civilized society, the citizens must have subsistence for their families and dependents, and the means of procuring, however imperfectly, their respective industries, and also the ability to maintain legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial departments, and such educational and charitable institutions as are beyond the means of the individual citizen, for without these the State disintegrates. But since the war the productions of Virginia have never amounted to enough in value to meet these demands and pay a large surplus to interest on its public debt. Under the influence of the causes I have stated all her economic expenditures have worked a constant drain from within, with no corresponding flow from without. It is an abiding evil the time, and no nation can stand that. If the \$70,000,000, which I believe to be about the sum taxed annually on Great Britain, was paid to the Continent; if all her banks were owned there and lent their money to British enterprises at a heavy interest; if the great bulk of her manufactures was imported there at even a moderate tariff; and if every mile of railroad was worked against her, as our 2,700 miles is worked against Virginia, how long would she pay interest on her debt?

Mr. Jefferson.

In a speech which he made in the House of Representatives on the 25th of May last, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that as early as 1821 Mr. JEFFERSON wrote to Mr. LIVINGSTON in substance as follows:

"The great object of my apprehension is the Federal courts. They are stealing out over the fields of jurisdiction like a thief in the night. They begin in the day, and at night they hold the conquest of the day, until we can hardly claim that we have within the States an exclusive jurisdiction that Federal power cannot tamper with."

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Mr. McMillin, no doubt, referred to the cases decided some years ago by Federal Judge RIVES. But he would have made a better point if he had referred to the recent usurpations of jurisdiction by Federal courts in cases in which the State of Virginia was the real party.

Mr. JEFFERSON was truly a great man. With prophetic vision he foresaw the evils which Federalism or centralization was destined to bring upon this country. Surely his words are worthy of being pondered well.

Ohio Politics.

BOB KENNEDY, the unscrupulous president of the Ohio State Senate, whose efforts converted that Democratic body into a Republican body, has run KEEFER of the congressional track. KEEFER is an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and ought to have strength enough to secure a nomination for Congress; but it seems he has not. He is a victim of the newspaper reporters in Washington. They were offended by KEEFER some years ago, and set upon him like a flock of crows upon a hawk. The chief of them was H. V. BOYNTON, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, who had the good fortune to enlist Mr. HALSTEAD in his behalf. That paper took up the cudgels for BOB KENNEDY several weeks ago, with the result above stated.

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"At the time CUTTING published the libellous article in Texas, he was domiciled in Mexico and had been so domiciled for eighteen months. He had voluntarily established his residence in Mexican territory, engaged in business, and subjected himself to the laws and authority of that country. One of those laws provided that under certain circumstances offences committed beyond Mexican Territory could be punished by Mexican tribunals."

The New York Times's Washington correspondent, speaking apparently of

Mr. BAYARD, Secretary of State, says: "There is a good deal of difference between circulating a libel in Mexico and publishing a libel in the United States. Over the one Mexico would have no jurisdiction. Secretary Bayard will never admit that the knowledge of what the court records contain is absolutely indispensable to the further conduct of the case by the United States. Just how the documents can be obtained the State Department does not yet know, but they must be had, and Secretary Bayard expects to have them. He will take no denial from anybody. He does not presume to criticize a system which denies access to the records of judicial proceedings, but he insists that the exact terms of the charge or charges upon which CUTTING was tried shall be given to the United States. If, after they are received, this Government finds it necessary to change its course of procedure the change will be made, but until then the Secretary will proceed in the negotiations with Mexico in the same line as at present."

The Boston Herald considers that the Republican party stood up for some of the noblest principles of politics and of Government in the past. "But," adds our contemporary, "it is hard to tell what it stands for to-day, except for the perpetration of war taxes, the assumption that it alone has the virtue and capacity to conduct the Government, and the ridiculous paradox that civil-service reform consists in keeping Republicans in office." If the Herald had added "and the perpetration of sectional bitterness," it would have sized up the Republican party exactly. What "a platform of principles" upon which to appeal to the American people for support.

A SPLIT.

Late to-night it was learned, on the authority of a prominent Republican, that the party, or rather those opposed to the Executive Committee's decision would call a mass-convention here within the next sixty days.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor are here in session to the number of several hundred, the purpose being to organize a State assembly in the State are present. There are now four assemblies in this city, with about 2,000 members. The order has increased very rapidly. Many people favor it warmly, while the bitterness of others towards it is very great.

Could not the New York Sun be persuaded to boom JOHN SIERMAN—and thus finish him?

TILDEN'S estate amounts to \$5,000,000, not counting what R. B. HAYES has invested in chickens.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer seems to be preparing for a fight with Canada. We insist that the Inquirer should not be allowed to spoil.

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"On the day of adjournment the presiding officers of the House and Senate ordered all the whiskey-barrels locked up." But, if reports are true, forgot all about the "cold-tes" jug.

Miss Kate Greenleaf is to make the picture for Bret Hart's new Christmas story. "The Queen of the Pirate Isle" is the title of the little book forthcoming in about ten days.

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NORTH STATE
TROUBLE AND BAD FEELING IN THE
RADICAL CAMP.

Exposing Independents' Committee. Side in Fall-Cardwell's Case—Radical Matters—Burglary, &c.

(Special Telegram to the Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., August 11.—There is trouble in the Radical camp here, growing out of the action of the State Executive Committee yesterday. Chairman Mott held on to his position, though some members of the committee particularly desired to be ahead of him. He evidently intends to try to hold over for two years. There is bad feeling between several members of the committee, and Mott is spoken of in severe terms. A prominent Republican remarked to-day that there would be trouble, and the matter would be ventilated pretty thoroughly. Considerable interest is also manifested in the address which is to be made by the first speaker, and the proceedings of the meeting of the committee were kept very quiet, but some facts have leaked out. Mott will seek to prepare all of that address himself. All Independents, high or low, are to be supported. It is hardly probable now that any man will be nominated as a Republican save in the way of county officers. The idea is to encourage Independents in every shape, and to get the public and private instructions to Republicans in all sections will urge them to foment dissatisfaction and seek to raise as large crops of Independents as possible. This is the backbone of the plan of the campaign.

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THE CURE OF RABIES.
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Results Shown in His Clinics—The Method of Procuring the Inoculating Fluid—Pastor's Success and Growing Wealth.

(Special correspondence of the Dispatch.)

PARIS, July 30, 1886.

While in Paris I thought it might profit me to see the inoculations for hydrophobia as made by M. Pasteur, the results of which have been within the past few months attracting universal attention. Thanks to his kindness, I was invited to see the inoculations made, to investigate his methods for preparing the inoculating fluid, from which animal he prefers to derive the fluid for protecting the human family from rabies, and also to show the rabbits in their different stages of rabies. M. Pasteur, let me here say, is a man of great energy and a very successful one. He has been successful in his efforts to prevent rabies being established in the human species after the bite of a rabid dog. Many of his cases are due to cat-bites, and as is familiar to all, some have been caused by wolf-bites, and though he readily treats them all, his prognosis are not so positive nor favorable in these cases as when the cause is from the bite of the mad dog. Again: He desires to begin the treatment not later than the third week after the patient has received the injury.

THE METHOD OF THE INOCULATION

is in nowise similar to that for smallpox, as many suppose. It consists in injecting beneath the skin from twenty to twenty-five drops of a thin, yellowish fluid, which varies in strength according to the case in which it is used. On account of the extreme looseness of the skin over the abdominal region this is the part selected. The skin is pinched up, the hypodermic needle is inserted, and the fluid is injected. In the ordinary cases one of these inoculations daily for twelve days is sufficient, and the patient receives a certificate that he has been treated by M. Pasteur. Sometimes, in the more severe cases, they are given this treatment twice daily for the first.

THE WOUNDS ARE EXAMINED AND TREATED

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THE FLUID WHEN USED.

The preparation of the fluid used for inoculation takes place at his old laboratory, on Rue d'Ulm, and consists simply in taking the brain and spinal cord of a rabbit that has died from hydrophobia and exposing it in a bottle containing potash, the fluid being produced by the action of the potash. Fluid is not to be used until four days have passed. After this fluid has been prepared fourteen days it is used for a patient who is to be inoculated for the first time, and for the second inoculation the fluid used is only thirteen days old. The age of the fluid decreases as the number of inoculations increase. To inoculate the rabbit for the production of rabies so that its spinal cord and brain may be procured for making this fluid one or two drops of the fluid only twenty-four to forty-eight hours made is injected into the brain-spinal (dura mater). In six and a half to seven days the rabbit is treated with a fatal dose of hydrophobia, and death will follow in four days, or eleven days after it was first inoculated; then its brain and spinal cord are taken and more fluid prepared. Two or more rabbits are thus treated daily.

THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

M. Pasteur has about half a dozen assistants, and is very busy, the number of his patients increasing constantly. He has already treated over 1,000 (middle of July), and of these two hundred are cases of hydrophobia. Six of these patients were bitten by wolves, five were bitten by cats, and one by a mad dog. This last case has been much discussed by the Paris press recently, and the facts seem to be these: The man, M. Bouvier, was bitten in the hand, and shortly thereafter presented himself for treatment. He had been for some time past a hard drinker, and accustomed to live by his sword. During the term of treatment he indulged freely in wine or more times, and did not attend the clinic for treatment quite as regularly as was advised. Still, as the more favorable cases are those bitten upon the hand, he was discharged. When soon after reaching his home (in France) he had completed another hydrophobia.

PASTEUR'S SUCCESS.

Certain it is Monsieur Pasteur is gaining considerable among his own people, even among the medical fraternity, that do not, as a rule, take up new doctrines very readily. The Government have subscribed \$5,000 to carry on his treatment, and he has received nearly \$250,000 from other parties. His investigations have undoubtedly been carried on in a scientific manner, and I believe his principle to be a good one; at any rate it is decidedly the best we have. He has not yet been established as a specific treatment for the cure of hydrophobia, it will be a great boon to the human race, and especially to Parisians, for nearly every one here has one or more dogs, and as no law exists here for muzzling the species, much of the hydrophobia is produced in this city. All nationalities are to be seen registered upon Monsieur Pasteur's books, and from different languages are heard in his clinics. The last gift from the city government has been the lease of a plot of ground for a term of years for the building of a Pasteur institution.

A WILD RACE TO DEATH.

Desperate Effort of a Freight Train to Beat a Passenger Train.

A Louisville (Ky.) special says: A fatal wreck occurred shortly after midnight this morning on the Louisville and Cincinnati short line. One half mile south of Sulphur station freight train No. 12 and the midnight Cincinnati passenger No. 3, met head and head and fell into a ravine. Both engines were smashed. Five cars of the freight were converted into kindling-wood, and several coaches of the passenger were badly damaged. Frank Weber, the head brakeman on the freight, was killed. Postal-Clerk A. S. Cook and Freight-Conductor J. L. Taylor were injured. The man who was killed and the men who are injured are of this city.

Both engineers saw the headlights of the locomotives and made frantic efforts to prevent the collision. The passenger was brought to a very slow stop, and the heavy freight was a down grade and ploughed into her with terrific violence. The two engines completely telescoped. The light locomotive passenger train was thrown back on her haunches, while the rear cars and tender of the freight piled on to the

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Certain it is Monsieur Pasteur is gaining considerable among his own people, even among the medical fraternity, that do not, as a rule, take up new doctrines very readily. The Government have subscribed \$5,000 to carry on his treatment, and he has received nearly \$250,000 from other parties. His investigations have undoubtedly been carried on in a scientific manner, and I believe his principle to be a good one; at any rate it is decidedly the best we have. He has not yet been established as a specific treatment for the cure of hydrophobia, it will be a great boon to the human race, and especially to Parisians, for nearly every one here has one or more dogs, and as no law exists here for muzzling the species, much of the hydrophobia is produced in this city. All nationalities are to be seen registered upon Monsieur Pasteur's books, and from different languages are heard in his clinics. The last gift from the city government has been the lease of a plot of ground for a term of years for the building of a Pasteur institution.

A WILD RACE TO DEATH.

Desperate Effort of a Freight Train to Beat a Passenger Train.

A Louisville (Ky.) special says: A fatal wreck occurred shortly after midnight this morning on the Louisville and Cincinnati short line. One half mile south of Sulphur station freight train No. 12 and the midnight Cincinnati passenger No. 3, met head and head and fell into a ravine. Both engines were smashed. Five cars of the freight were converted into kindling-wood, and several coaches of the passenger were badly damaged. Frank Weber, the head brakeman on the freight, was killed. Postal-Clerk A. S. Cook and Freight-Conductor J. L. Taylor were injured. The man who was killed and the men who are injured are of this city.

Both engineers saw the headlights of the locomotives and made frantic efforts to prevent the collision. The passenger was brought to a very slow stop, and the heavy freight was a down grade and ploughed into her with terrific violence. The two engines completely telescoped. The light locomotive passenger train was thrown back on her haunches, while the rear cars and tender of the freight piled on to the

THE CURE OF RABIES.
DR. PHIL TAYLOR, OF RICHMOND,
VIRGINIA, PASTEUR.